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Sunday, April 17	2.2	1	2 3	20,500
Monday, April 18				52,622
Tuesday, April 19				57,575
Wednesday, April 20.				66,963
Thursday, April 21 .				69,284
Friday, April 22				
Saturday, April 23 .	107.10		* 11	64,727
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Benders of The Times who may at may time smalde to procure copies of it at any news attend or railroad station or on railroad trains, will Lover upon the management by sending to this office information of the fact.

summications intended for publication is The Times should be tessely and plainly written all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only man assemble of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1898.



Make It Short.

Humanity, success, business, every Interest but one demands the earliest possible conclusion of this war with

There is a comparatively small number of persons-those only who might see it prolonged, but the people, ninety. to become a matter of surprise that the time out of every hundred, want it closed in the shortest possible time—the lished, he might have got himself into matter of cost not being entitled to a serious trouble. An individual who avers moment's thought.

least of them indisputable.

ery kind will suffer seriously from derangement until victory restores peace. they can help it, even remain in a hotel Nobody is quite sure what is best to be or a club which displays the red, white done, and everybody will consequently and blue- a creature like this needs atdo as little as possible. Business suspense should be ended.

All Europe, except Russia, is jealous of us, and regret it as much as we may, their sympathies are with Spain. Contimental Europe has been unable to impugn our motives or question the justice of our course-but Europe owns the debt of Spain-and where her treasures are her sympathies are. Some pretext therefore every day the war is shortened relieves us from a peril.

Thirdly, success demands a short war. We are as able to put a half million men in the field as a hundred thousand, although we have no doubt the smaller part of our population which is so unnumber would be sufficient to achieve. American as to feel obliged to "main-Why not put a force at work which willcrush the life out of Spain in thirty

Why starve out Havana? Why not attack her without delay with a land force, in aid of the insurgents from the rear, and a naval force in front? Is it not more humane to the poor Cuban non-combatants, whom Bitneo is starying to death, to give them an opportunity to obtain their living, and is it not more humane even to our foes to capture, disarm, and feed them than to reduce them to submission by fam-

Last, but not least, if we close this war triumphantly in ninety days, as we will before we quit, it will furnish such a lesson to Europe as will be worth tentimes more than it costs. The Mouroe doctring-so-called-whatever they of the other side may think of it, will never be zeriously disputed. We shall show them that we are not territory grabbers, but the supreme and not-tobe-disputed power on this continent.

In ninety days we can give Cuba to the Cubans, and guarantee the indefinite prolongation of their independence In ninety days we can give independence also to the Philippine Islands, and establish with the two new nations thre hundred millions of commerce yearly. All this can be done if President Mc-Kinley will gird up his loins and let the people of the United States put in their perfect murk.

We do not quarrel with him for his past hesitation, for his stubborn avoidsince of war, but now that it is on, we out becoming members of the National

implore him to let it be intense. Humanity and patriotism, every noble and every sordid interest, demands it.

Pat Roosevelt There.

If, as seems to be reasonable. Secre tary Alger is willing to give up the War Department, because of Ill-health, lack of knowledge of its duties, or any other excuse, we beg the President to at once put Roosevelt in the place.

There is a surplus of fighting material in him. He has sense method and business capacity along with it. His digestion is good, he is chock full of quarrefsomeness, and will give an impulse to every movement. What he doesn't know he might soon learn, and what he sets his hands to be will not abandon.

We fancy he might overstep the bounds of prudence in many particulars, but he would do something, and 1.25 that is what is needed. He might expel 1.00 our correspondents and keep them ex-Orders by mail must be accompanied by cluded; he might do injustice to some of his officers; but he would hurry forward the legions and set them in overwhelming columns against the enemy. By all means, Mr. President, make Roosevelt Secretary of War, and then back him up.

The Remedy.

The idea that because yellow fever is absurd. Let our soldiers take Havana in May, and clean it and its har-

Yellow fever is born of dirt and filth. vented. Ben Butler showed us how lost. Again, Cuba must never again be allowed to become a pest hole, or a interruption of it. It is only General Debility who fears Yellow Jack.

Politeness and Patriotism.

In giving space to the following anonymous communication The Times waives for once that rule of journalism which forbids the publication of letters from people too cowardly to sign their names.

To the Editor of The Times:

As much unfavorable criticism has made itself heard because certain fashionable clubs and facels in the West End abstain from displaying the "Stars and Stripes" from their flagstaffs, these critics should bear in mind that there ree ris are much frequented by foreign gentlemen and their American friends who would be offended if thus forced under a flag with which they have nothing in common. The neutrolity of these cosmopolitan results must be maintained in order to retain the most desirable clientelle.

CLUB MAN.

CLUB MAN. Great God! It is rather early in the war to begin to argue with people who want to pull down the American flag. Does this nameless one intend to have it understood that the hotel keepers consider the "mort desirable clientelle" (the spelling is his) to be composed of people who "have nothing in common with the Stars and Stripes? Does this sneak really mean to say that

he considers Washington society to be

made up of foreign gentlemen and their

friends who would be offended if forced

to remain under "Old Glory?" As the full meaning of these expres individually benefit by it-who wish to slons dawns upon the reader, it ceases writer did not dare sign his name. If he had signed it, and it had been pub--under cover of an anonymous commu There are many considerations—the nication—that he considers the most desirable society in this town to be made The first is that business of almost up of foreigners and their sycophants, men who have so great a hatred for the American flag that they will not, if

tention. As to the assertion which he makes concerning the action of Washington Secondly, every day the contest is hotels and clubs, there is this to say: prolonged, fereign complications threat- Any decent man, of whatever nationali en us. It is the unexpected that will ty he may be, expects while traveling happen, and no ordinary provision can in a foreign country to behave in a reprovide against them or prevent them. spectful way toward the institutions of that country, one of which most de cidedly is the flag. He does not demand that in order to coddle his preference for his own flag the hotels of America, England, France or Germany refrain from displaying theirs. In the present state of matters an American who should go to Spain and Insist that a Spanish hetel should not display the Spanish flag because it would hurt his may be found to embarrass us, and feelings would be mobbed by the entire population, and it would serve him right. If these "foreign gentlemen and their friends" do not like our flag, they do not have to like it. The "foreign gentlemen" can go home, the rooner the better. They can take with them any a triumph. But why dawdle about it? tain neutrality" in its native land at a time like this in order to please foreign ers. They cannot stay here and run up the Spanish or any other flag because they do not respect that of the United

The clubs and hostelries in Washing ton frequented by foreigners have their reputations in their own hands. It will not take much time to ascertain their

New York to the Front.

William Astor Chanler is raising a regiment. For the benefit of readers who do not know who William Aster Chanler is, it may be stated that he is the grandson of an Astor, as his name indicates, and assemblyman from the Fifth district of New York. He has received military training at St. John's Military Academy, at Sing Sing, and, although but thirty years old, he has already ied a somewhat adventurous life. He has conducted two explorations into Africa, having two or three hunderd men under him, and he has written a book about his experiences in that country which is very en tertaining reading. From hunting elephants in Africa he passed, not pre cisely to hunting the tiger in New York, but to the fleid of New York politics, and became one of the thirgeen Tammany sachems. He is a wealthy man, but nothing is further from his ideas of what is desirable in life than the career of a society leaderor follower. The war in Cuba seem to have afforded him an opportunity for his next adventurous undertaking

The peculiarity of this regiment is the way in which he is raising it. The idea was suggested to him by some letters which he received from friends, asking how they could volunteer with-

Accordingly, he is raising a regiment.

Guard. After some consideration, Mr. Chanler opened recruiting offices, and hung two huge American flags in the window, and began business. The enrollments simply poured in. Of course everybody wanted to know if Mr. Chanler would be colonel. He said that he had asked Col. Robert Emmet, formerly donel of the Ninth Cavalry, to fill that sition, and that he himself expected o go either in the ranks or in a subordinate position. That was the first unusual feature of this regiment. The econd is that the names of individual olunteers are, so far, withheld. Mr. Chanler says that he does not wish to onvey the impression that only society darlings are wanted in his regiment, and, although many young men of comment families are undoubtedly on the roll, it is not desired that any man, workingman, mechanic, clerk, profesional man or merchant shall be deerred from joining the regiment by fear that he will be out of place. Mr. Chanler says that all he wants is men who are willing to fight for their country. and that, from the physical condition of the men who have enlisted, he thinks it will be a crack regiment. The recruits are coming in from all classes of society. One hundred and more were enrolled the first evening by application in person, and Mr. Chanler had prevails in Havana every June and his pockets full of applications by letter July our troops ought to be held back and telegraph. He is a pairiot of the until it has done its work and died out right sort. He is of the type of man which is becoming common in England, and of which we have some representbor, to the extent of preventing yellow atives here—the man of wealth, family fever from making its appearance at and position who is a thorough demoall. Nothing is simpler, nothing easier, crat and patriot, holding himself aloof from no one, not even the humblest and Prevent them and their progeny is pre. anxious only to be of use in the world, Such men are the best arguments for New Orienns could be cleaned and the existence of an aristocratic class cleared, and the lesson should not be in the community. They are really fitted to be the brains of a patriotic movement, while others of less educapestilence breeder. We want to do two thon and fewer advantages are the hundred millions of trade with her ev- hands. They would be men of mark ery year, and permit no possibility of an and influence, even if born in the humblest station, and, with the added advantages of money, education and deed. All good fortune go with Mr.

> Having an Edmunds, a Lodge, a Foster and a Davis to choose from, McKinley selects Mr. Day. America wriggles and Europe smiles.

President E. B. Andrews, of Brown made an address to his students on the est it is to maintain the convention, for list a couple of companies of men who will be practically minute-men, ready to march at an hour's notice. He himself offers to enlist, and it may be noted that this college president is a veteran of the late war. He is a striking contrast to that president of an Ohlo college who rethat president of an Ohio college who re-fused to allow the college cadets to rate of marine insurance in London when march as escort to the United States. Russia prepared to arm her fleet at the troops on their way to the station. That president. however, was checkmated. The boys went up to the State House and and the senate sent down an order to the | war?" president to revoke his mandate instanter. President Andrews evidently is in no danger of any such discipline. He is the sort of instructor of youth this

On to Havana! Remember the recon entrados and remember the Maine!

country needs.

What is the President's plan? To starve the Cuban reconcentrades into submission to the United States?

read the news. They cast looks at the bulletin board as they go by and remark "Yah-h-hI" Some time ago Mr. Godkin published in his paper the pathetic statement that if war should be declared every citizen having anything of value in New York would do well to sell his property at whatever sacrifice, and go to Europe, here to remain until peace was estab lighted. Now it is not to be routhly ascomed that Mr. Godkin has anything of value in his Evening Post, any more than s has in his head, but both of these aricles are probably valuable to the owner if not to the general public. He is there fore earnestly counseled to take his Post and feave the country. They may want im over on the other side, somewhere; he is not wanted here. It would be out of the question for him to attempt to sell is newspaper and its reputation, and he might just as well pack it up in a satchel and take it with him. If he does not do omething of this kind, some pleasant vening a pleasing American crowd is liable to come and visit his office, and when they get through with it if there is not aching desolation it will be becau there is nothing left there with the power to ache. There will be a great silence in the Evening Post. The silence of Dean Maitland will be nothing to it.

It is probable after all that Judge Day s as fit to be Secretary of State as William McKinley is to be President.

An interesting item of news comes from lowa. It concerns the young men of the Iowa National Guard. These young mer were not recruited, in the first place, on any very definite basis of requirements. No professional physical examination was required, and the only thing, practically, that was required was that the members hould be somewhere near the same height. But now that some of the guard, if not all, are likely to be sent to Cuba, there has been an order that all the men bers present themselves to some surreon for examination, and the surgeon's certifleare has to be indorsed on the back of the enlistment papers. No surgeon has as yet been designated for this duty, and the members of the local militia companare in a hurry to get into business. So they are paying the examination fee out of their own pockets. Good for Iowa,

The Paris is safe enough, we think, Wall Street will have to invent something

The Spanish war ought not to last three weeks. Let the President allow Admiral Sampson to take Havana and permit commodore Schley to occupy Porto Rico. These things could be accomplished almost without bloodshed and the whole difficulty would be settled.

We may not invade Spain, but it is quite ertain that Weyler will not invade Cuba.

Meeting His Notes.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.) Notwithstanding the lowering clouds of war, he President finds time to send the usual I nominations to the Senate daily. Mr. Ha e still paying off his political promissory me nd the process will continue till the paper is

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

French Views on Duration and Result of Conflict.

New York, April 24.-The New York Herald prints the following from its Paris correspondent:

On the eve of hostilities between Spain and the United States it was thought desirable to obtain the views of persons specially qualified to speak on certain probabilities likely to arise in the naval warfare about to begin or the part therein likely to be taken by the neutral powers and the consequences immediately arising as to the commercial relations between the United States and certain great European ports.

M. Lockroy, formerly French minister of marine, was seen, and this is what he says: "The conflict about to take place is calculated to cause us all much consideration and even anxiety. I don't agree with those who believe or affect to that the game may be played out in a few weeks when once hostilities have begun. Assuredly no man of sense can contest the overwhelming superlority of the material resources of the United States, with its population four times as large as that of Spain; its enormous wealth, with taxable resources hitherto almost untouched, with a merchant navy capable of furnishing the elements of a powerful war fleet, and with a State militia which proved during the war of se-cession that it could easily be transform

ed into an admirable army. 'The United States has many elements success, but one must not lose sight the defensive resources of Spain, of her few vulnerable points, of her legendtenacity, better organized, better pped and better trained army and nanrv and her special qualifications for guerrilla warfare, in which she has always been successful on land, and which she will naturally try to carry on at sea, and which may be indefinitely prolonged. "Do you then consider that privateering can be carried on without the interven tion of the neutral powers, or that they would submit to the inconveniences involved in the right of search?

"I believe that the question is extreme-ly complicated, and I consider that some understanding should be arrived at, but don't see how Spain can be prevented from using her best. If not only means vantages of money, education and of defense without acting toward ber training, their brains and their disinter- with a partiality equivalent almost to ested energy make them valuable inment. Besides, what steps can be taken? Chanler's regiment? He is the kind of capitalist we need in this country.

Can one go so far as to consider as a casus bell, or at least an act entitling a third party to heavy indemnity, the facof having subjected to search a vessel hoisting a neutral flag? By virtue of the convention of 1856, to which neither Spain nor the United States assented, this is hardly probable. Moreover, it would be interesting to see what would become of the convention itself in the event of wa President E. B. Andrews, of Brown between two European powers. In fact. University, is again on record. He has England is the only nation whose intersubject to enlistment, and proposes to en- with her 35,000 merchant ships, 20,000 of which belong to London, she would run the risk of starvation whenever they were confined to ports by the menace of moment when a dispute threatened over the construction of the Afghanistan Rail-

way." ON 8
"What do you think is the feeling of told the State senate of Ohio about it. England in regard to the United States warr,
"I think that England, who is always
practical and quick to profit by the
misfortunes of others, will eagerly turn

to account the closing of the markets against the United States in consequence of the war, but it is none the less true that the similarity of interests and affinities of race will be likely to make England hold back from the European concert. concert, as she clearly manifested her intention of doing when the question of common diplomatic action was raised a few days ago."

"Don't you consider the new tendencies It is reported that in a wild effort at self-preservation the New York Evening Post is putting war news on its bulletin board. It does this abhorrent thing in order to save its windows. People do not the powers of the Old World. Apart from the war itself and its varying phases, the conflict seems criain to develop diplomatic questions of the highest interest to the powers of the Old World. Apart from fundamental principles of the treaty of Paris, such as the protection of the interests of neutrals, the definition of contraband of war and the maintenance of an effective blockade, diplomacy will be confronted with a series of proble the solution of which will demand exercise of the greatest care on the part of all. I hope that both in the present and in the future diplomatists will prove equal to the task. In the present

of affairs this is the best hope I can venture to form."

After seeing M. Lockroy, several high officials in the French navy were consulted. The prevailing opinion is that the American ships are better armed and faster than the Spanish ships, and in a stand-up fight should have the best of B, but they appear to hold a high opinion of the bravery and qualifications of some of the Spanish sulface. some of the Spanish sailors. One adm ral, a member of the high council of the murine Francaise, told me that he witnessed the trials of the Cristobal Colom-ho at Genoa, and, like all the other officers present, was struck by the com-bined skill and boldness with which the Spanish captain sent to take over sel from Italy handled b set from thaty handled her. The crucial point, according to French lors, is that of coal supply and muni-

tions, and unless Spaln has taken such precautions that the loss by blockade of ne or more of her depots would have no effect the struggle may sh opeless at so great a distance from the use of operations. As to the political consequences of the

war, an eminent foreign diplomatist said:
"I consider that the campaign which the
United States have just entered on is a
particularly serious event in their history. This campaign, with the facts and
negotiations that preceded it, furnishes
indications of a state of feature.

As to the Cuban question proper, ter of fact they have no right to either which would, doubtless, not have been caused but for the deplorable policy of Spain toward her colonies, and which has allenated those sympathics instinctively awarded to the weakeat in an inequal contest, I am willing to admit that the professions of distinctions of the deployers of the colonies of the col

elements of the Anglo-Saxon race?"
"If think," he replied, with a smile, "that unforeseen circumstances may for a moment draw the two, perhaps, closer, but that they are not sufficient to deprive. Thus would probably be regarded coal.

great European ports, the president of the chamber of commerce at Antwerp, who is a leading merchant, said that he ports of naval equipment. did not fear much disturbance of the maritime trade as yet. "Assuming that the Spanish war

ships," I said, 'were able to blockade all the east coast from New York to New Orleans, would relations with the United States be interrupted? "Not in the least," he replied, "for Americans can send out and receive merchandise via Canada, through Halifax, one of the finest ports in the uni-verse. The Spanish vessels occupied in the blockade manifestly could not hinder

Planco's Busy Days.

(From the Louisville Post.) The Spanish captain general who was too bus

THE LAW OF NATIONS.

The Position of Neutrals During Hostilities Defined.

thorities on international law:

New York, April 24.-The London corre spondent of the New York Herald presents the following opinions of British au-

In view of the paramount importance of law as to the position of neutrals and belligerents during naval warfare, I have consulted several of the highest authorities in England, and among these three men who have had eminent practical experience as counsel or commissioners at various arbitrations. These are Mr. Arthur Cohen, queen's counsel, who has been many years in Parliament, and who was, with the late Lord Selborne, British counsel at the Alabama arbitration, and who is held to be the greatest living autherity in England on international law; Mr. Charles Russell, son of the Lord Chief Justice, who was member of Parbelieve and who state in the newspapers | Hament for Londonderry and a barrister, and who made international law a specialty, and Mr. Baden-Powell.

Mr. Cohen said: "The rules of international law on this subject, as far as they exist, are, in my opinion, stated with masterly accuracy and clearness in the first volume of Kent's 'Commentaries' and in the notes on that work by your distinguished judge, Justice Holmes, of Massachusetts.

"In this work the right to seize the property of belligerents on neutral vessels in cases where the rule 'free ships make free goods' does not apply has been clearly laid down on pages 125 to 133. It is no violation of international law for a neutral vessel to carry the goods of either belligerent, not being contraband. But in cases where the above rule does not apply the fact of carrying the goods renders a neutral vessel liable to be detained and brought into a prize port. "Neither the United States nor Spain is bound by the Declaration of Paris, and unless Spain chooses or is induced or forced by the neutral powers to adhere to

the rule that 'free ships make free goods' she can search and detain neutral vessels carrying the enemy's goods. 'As regards contraband of war, all that can be said on the rules governing this subject may be found on pages 1% to 143 of Kent's Commentaries and in a recent statement of the Attorney General in the House of Commons, Coal and food may, under certain circumstances, be considered contrabund, and will general-ly be so considered if going to supply the fleets or naval stores of a belligerent

power.
"It is a question of American constitutional law, and not of international law, whether the United States can renounce the right of employing privateers. but it seems that there is no ground whatever for doubting that the United States is at liberty to renounce that right. The United States has done nothing to prevent itself adhering or refus ing to adhere to the declaration of Paris. Whether the neutral powers can insist on the United States and Spain conforming to the declaration of Paris will in my opinion, depend rather upon condi-tions and policy and not on international law."

Mr. Charles Russell said: "I disclaim

any right to speak with authority on in-ternational law; still, I may be allowed to point our that both the United States and Spain enjoyed full benefit of the declaration of Faris during the war of 870 at the hands of France and Germany. This seems to me to be additional reason for them now to adopt its promany. risions. Spain has, moreover, in former wars also adopted the declaration Paris. Why, therefore, should she not do

Mr. Baden Powell said: "I have been officially connected with the Newfoundland disheries dispute, the Bay of Fundy question and the Behring arbitratio and in the course of my many sojourn; in the United States I have come in personal contact with the leading political and judicial luminaries. I cordially agree with what I believe to be the United States' view as to the immunity of private property from setzure on the high seas. The only civilized methol of capturing private resources of the enemy is an ef-fective blockade. I think it would be a grave error on the part of Great Britain not to Join the United States in making effective these two points of international law. I think the United States are wise tenancing privateering

Mr. Reid said: "The United States de-clared long ago, in fact, at the time of the declaration of Paris, that they wished not merely to go as far as that in-s rument, but to abolish the right to capture private property at sea, except con-traband, altogether. That proposal was never accepted by the powers, which, I think, is much to be regretted. I hope the present war may lead the powers to consider the propriety of assimilating laws regarding the capture of private property at sea to that on land. Mean-while, the United States agreeing to ob-serve the declaration of Paris is giving an admirable example. I deeply regrethe war, and hope the outcome will result in some tangible benefit to mankind. "I know there is no international law and no English municipal law to prevent British merchant ships carrying goods or even contraband of war for the subjects of either belligerent, but the carriers car-

ry the goods on their own risk and can look for protection to their own gove ments if the cargo is seized. The Brigovernment has no legal power and i under no international obligation to prevent British subjects engaging at trade. The Declaration of Paris trade. The Declaration of Paris is applied, by the express terms of that declar ration, only to those powers that adhere to it. As a matter of law, therefore, Declaration of Paris does not, in opinion, prevent Spain and America searching and seizing cargoes belonging to the enemy on neutral vessels. War-ships might, in accordance with the an-cient lew of nations, compel captured ships to carry the cargo to a port of safety, where the cargo can be condemined and sold.
"Owners of captured ships bearing the

Indications of a state of feeling and tendencies calculated to cause uneasiness on this side of the ocean.

"As to the Cuban question proper, which would a state of fact they have no right to other which would distinct the conditions of the condi

professions of disinterestedness, humani-tarianism, and freedom which come from across the Atlantic are more sincere than they appear.

Felax the law as administered by Lord Howell, who said that cheese consigned to Brest when the French ships were pro-visioned was contraband. Great Britain What do you think of the feeling protested against the proposal by France sich appears to be growing in America to treat rice as contraband of war during favor of drawing closes the various the hestilides in Southern China in 1885.

our American friends long of their favor-tte amusement of 'twisting the tail of the British lion." consigned to Havana as contraband of war, but not coal consigned to Bilbon. More doubt may be felt whether America As regards the influence that forthcoming events may have on the trade of the great European ports, the president of the chamber of commerce at Antwerp, being both commercial ports and also were of a well-being both commercial ports and also were of a well-being both commercial ports and also were of a well-being both commercial ports and also were of a well-being both commercial ports and also

"The old treaty rights may perhaps ause difficulties for Spain. The treaty of Utrecht declared that neither coal nor corn can be treated as contraband of war. It was the opinion of Sir Travers Swiss (The Rights and Duties of Nations in Times of War, page 265 that as between England and Spain this provision was still in force. According to this view, England has the right to object to seizure as contraband of war coal consign-ed, say, to Key West, while against this the United States would have no corre-sponding right to protest. Probably Eng-land would not insist on her treaty rights n the matter of contraband igninst Spain if Spain agreed to be bound

the declaration of Paris.
The Constitution of the United States Figure 1 of the Spanish captain general who was used ago receive Consul General Lee a few weeks ago ters of marque. It has even been mount in the busier than even in order to prevent whether without an amendment to the call from Major General Fitzhugh Lee, of Constitution the United States could, by

treaty, debar Congress from exercising that power (Kent, volume I, page 28).

Though the declaration of Paris cannot, by reason of having the claume above referred to, have the effect indicated, the unbroken practice of forty years, during which the advantages of the declaration have been uniformly accorded to non-assenting powers by assenting belligerents, gives to the principles laid down in view of the paramount importance of moral authority just short of a law. Spain the exact interpretation of international herself received the benefit of the declaration from France and Germany, and if she were now to refuse the offer to neu-tral subjects the same advantages their governments might justly protest

OUR COMMERCE THREATENED.

Eastern Trade Would Afford Rich Booty for Specish Craisers.

New York, April 24.-Statistics given out vesterday at the custom house, showing the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, indicate that there are next to no merchant vessels that Spain can prey upon in the North Atlantic after the war begins, but the South Atlantic is comparatively full of them, and she will find rich booty all around the coasts of South America and in the West In-

There is an extensive fleet, particularly the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in the Pacific Ocean, but Spain is not expected to cause them any trou ble. The dozens of salling vessels plying between New York, Philadelphia and other American ports, and Eastern coun-tries around the Cape of Good Hope will furnish rich spoils for the Spanish cruis-

arms from spois for the Spanish cruseers now lying at Cape Verde.

All these vessels have to pass to the southward of the Cape Verde Islands, and many of those now en route are liable to be pounced down upon before they reach their destination in case hostilities

reach their destination in case hostilities begin within a week.

How great a loss American commerce would experience from being run down by the Spanish chasers may be judged from the statement that four of the ships now bound for Singapore are said to contain cargoes valued at \$2,00,600. There is a bark bound for Auckland, N. Z., with a cargo worth \$550,000. Two ships with mill-ion-dollar cargoes are on the way to Hong Kong, while four more are headed this way from Manila with valuable tonnage. It is estimated that twenty of these vessels engaged in the Eastern

trade have cargoes worth 10,000,000.
Of course the vessels that go around Cape Horn for Pacific Coast points will be in grave danger of seizure, just as will be the case with the merchantment ply-ing between the United States and the eastern countries of South America. This business is largely conducted by steamship lines. The same is true of our com-mercial relations with the West Indies and Central America, but shipping men think this trade will suffer less than the

As indicating to what extent our trade with the countries of this continent will be affected by a war with Spain, it may be noted that United States vessels are largely engaged in the trade with Vene-guela, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Dutch Guiana, Salvador, Guatemala, Cuba, and Mexico, although the amount of business done in foreign countries is very large. In all of the other South American, Cen-tral American and West Indian countries our foreign trade is carried in foreign bottoms.

In the case of Spain and some of the other South American countries, Spanish vessels are used, and this trade will naturally be ruined. Those countries chiefly served by British vessels will, in the opin-ion of shipping men, be but little affected. This is more or less true of the carrying trade of other neutral countries, unless

Here is a list of the principal countries on this continent with which the United

States has commercial relations by water. with the amount of imports and exports to and from this country during the year Argentina-Imports, \$10.772,627; exports.

\$6.394.994; mostly in foreign bottoms.

Brazil-Imports, \$49.009,399; exports, \$12.-441,065; mostly foreign vessels; largely Chili-Imports, \$3,792,434; exports, \$2,590;-

538, mostly foreign vessels. Ecuador - Imports, \$566,525; exports. \$734,968; mostly American ve-British Guiana — Imports, \$3,661,956; mostly British vessels. Dutch Giuana—Imports, \$1,036,688; ex-

ports, \$384,336; foreign vers nch Guiana-Imports, \$8,131; exports \$113,674; foreign ves Peru-Imports, \$722,689; exports, \$1,168,-

436; American vessels, Uruguay—Imports, \$1,515,654; exports, \$1,213,455; mostly foreign vessels, Venezuela—Imports, 49,543,572; exports, \$3,417,522: largely American vessels Cuba-Imports, \$18,406,815; exports, \$8, 259,756; mostly American vessels.

Porto Rico-Imports, \$2,181,021; exports, \$1.98,88; foreign vessels.
Santo Lomingo-Imports, \$2.369,424; exports, \$1.69,635; foreign vessels. Haiti-Imports, \$1,460.220; exports, \$3,-822.388; foreign vessels.

DIVIDING PRIZE MONEY.

The Captain of the Pedro Enriches Officers and Men.

The Spanish freighter Pedro, captured off Havana by the cruiser New York, is estimated to be worth with cargo \$150,000. This sum will be divided as follows:

7,500 Fleet Captain Staunton's one-hun-New York's balance

New York's share of \$66,000 will be divided as follows: Capt. F. E. Chadwick's tenth. Lient. Com. Berter, exec. offic Lieut. Roller, navigating officer... Lieut F. W. Coffin Lieut, R. F. Mulligan 530 (6) Lieut, E. E. Capehart Ensign F. Marble Ensign J. R. Edie Ensign F. H. Brumby Chief Engineer C. J. MacConnell. Pussed Asst. Eng'r F. M. Bennett Asstsont Engineer W. Ball Assistant Engineer A. M. Cook... Assistant Engineer H. T. Baker. Boatswain P. Mollen arpenter J. S. Haley

Satutation to Cuba

We hall thee, dear Cuba, The child of the wave, Escaped from a bandage Far worse than the grave. Let the baby king wait,
And Buckram Bons rave,
At "The land of the free
And the home of the brave.

Sing the words of the song That brave Miriam gave When "The horse and the rider" Sink under the wave. Let the timbrel of freedom Enliven the dance, As Gomez, the victor, With comrades advance.

Inscribed to the soldiers
Who triumpled o'er Sys
To the marters of Weyler
And victims of Maine,

On journey, hereafter, remember Wood ford, in sailing, whatever the tempest may be, Salvation awaits you salvation alone, By waithing the compass and verting to Lee But should loneliness seize yeu,

Remember our Dome, Uncle Sam sends you greeting, "My darling, come bome." HON T M. TIPTON.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Spent Sunday in Much-Needed Rest.

Yesterday was an unusually quiet day at the White House. The calm of the Sabbath was unbroken by anything which savored of war.

The President arose later than usual is he has had a hard week's work, and after breakfast he was closeted with Secretary Alger, who, with Mrs. Alger, was the first of the callers of the day. Secretary and Mrs. Gage arrived later, as did Miss Alger. Shortly after 10 o'clock Secretary and

Mrs. Gage left for the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, widte the President and Miss Alger and Secretary and Mrs. Gage were driven to the Metropolitan M. E. Church.

Vigilance was redoubled during the day, and several extra detectives were stationed on duty. Everyone who approached the building was subjected to

close scrutiny.

Mr. Webb Hayes, see of the late ex-President Hayes, and George Russell Hastings, who was in command of the regiment in which Mr. McKinley was major during the war and who have been visiting at the White House for several days, took a long drive in the

In the afternoon the President denied himself to callers, and endeavored to en-joy, as well as he could, a day of rest. No confirmation could be had at the White House of the story which reached this city early yesterday morning of the firing upon the fleet off Havana by Blanco from Morro Castle.

The President, who has a direct wire from Key West in the Executive Mansion, by which he is kept informed, immediately they occur, of every detail

mediately they occur, of every detail in the movements of the fleet, as fast as they reach that city, could give no in-timation of the truth of the report, and the rumor, so far as official confirmation is concerned, remained as one of the tales of war.

It was stated that no dispatches had been received which would throw light upon the movement of the North Atfantic Squadron.

It is believed that Rear Admiral Samo son has received orders to await the declaration of war by Congress, which, it is stated, may be forthcoming today. in deference to the wishes of Attorney General Griggs, who is desirous to keep in line with international precedent.

SMUGGLING WAR MUNITIONS.

Customs officials Puzzled by a Supposed Attempt.

New York, April 24.-Steps are being taken by Government officials here to prevent the smuggling through this port of contraband of war. The necessity of increasing vigilance was illustrated by the arrival from Canada of a vessel flying a neutral flag and carrying a cargo of cartridges and projectiles. The destination of these munitions of war was officially neutral territory, but as there was nothing to hinder the delivery of the cargo to Spain after the vessel had left the jurisdiction of this country, the matter was considered proper for investigation. Inasmuch as there was danger of com-

plications with a neutral country in the event of the detention of the vessel, it was deemed best to obtain an opinion from the Trensury Department. To that end Collector Bidwell went to Washington yesterday. Pending an opinion from the Treasury Department, the vessel will be detained in port here. The name of the ship and all other particulars, including the flag under which she sails, were withheld by the officials.

All the officials of the customs depart-

ship and all other particulars, including Spain resorts to privateering. But opinious differ as to how far the business with countries chiefly served by American vessels will be affected. It is considered likely, however, that it will be largely ruined unless neutral nations take up the trade where our vessels leave off. In any event, the loss to American shipping interests will be serious. clearances to all vessuels sailing for ban ports having munitions of war on board, and to refuse clearances to all Spanish vessels. It was stated that there were probably no Spanish vessels nowship

Directions were also received not to al low the shipment of any coal from this port, and steps will be taken to rigidly enforce the rule. A collier left on Friday for Perih Amboy, with the intention of taking on a cargo at that point, con-trary to the advice of her agents, who warned the captain that she would prob-ably be seized before she was fairly out of the port. It was not known at the ustom house yesterday whether the capance papers had been given on Friday.

AN UNPATRIOTIC PREACHER

Insulting Reference to America Aronses Intense Indignation.

New York, April 34.- The utterances of the Rev. Jesse R. Thompson in the pulpit of the Trinity M. E. Church of Bridgelon, N. J., have got him into a peck of trouble. He upholds Spain in her course and says the United States has no right to meddle in Spain's affairs.

After the usual Friday night prayer serice he said: "I will preach upon war Sunday night." Ever since the situation between the two countries had grown critical he had not upheld the course of this nation, he declared.

"It is scarcely probable that I can tell you anything now," he went on, "yet I may be able to make things more clear. This is bad business. As a Christian nu tion we should not go to war. The United States has no right whatever to inter fere with Spain in her dealings with Cuba Spain claims to be fighting for her honor nd the United States insists that she is fighting for her honor."
"But Spain's honor is growing very

threadbare." spoke up a prominent mem "That's so," said a voice from the

ongregation.

"Yes, and so is the honor of the United the pastor would be informed that he had ne too far in his attacks upon the na-n. When the report of his words be-ne known everyone severely condemncame known everyone severely condemn-ed him, and threats were made against Mr. Thompson explained that he re-

Hornce Porter's Opportunity.

(From the Philindelphia Star.) There is absorbed field hist now for the ex-

vise of the diplomatic gifts of Gen. Home Perior, ancharsador of the United States to the Regulific of France. That nation, in spite of the legacy of sympathy and friendliness which the two regulifies inherit from the last century, seems to have drifted into an unmistability attitude of bostility to the United States. Was News From Billville.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.) A hig reward has been offered for the escaped private who was to have been commanded by the colone's of Ballville. They had him in a secure place, but he beske through and got acce-in the night.

Coming to the Front. (From the Etica O In this crisis the editors of the country organization by the assistance of "Amer "Veritas," "Lex," and other valued friends.



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